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Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

WILL DESERT BLOOM?

French industrialists are planning an ambitious project that may someday change the parched desert of North Africa into lush, fertile farmland. The plan calls for construction of a giant inland sea that would cover a section of French-supervised Algeria and a part of nearby independent Tunisia. French sources estimate that the proposed project would cost around \$225,000,000.

Of course, the French project can't be launched until after Paris and Algeria settle their differences. Algeria wants to be free of French rule.

TELLING THE NATION

The country's new foreign-aid chief, James Smith, plans to launch a major campaign next month to explain our overseas assistance programs to the American public. Mr. Smith, a 47-year-old former Navy flyer, hopes to convince all Americans of the continued need for large-scale foreign aid.

ON FEDERAL PAYROLL

A record number of persons are now on Uncle Sam's payroll, according to a recent Senate committee report. According to this group, there are about 2,407,588 federal employees, not counting the 2,700,000 or so men and women in uniform.

RADIATION DRUG

One of the greatest threats of nuclear warfare is the danger of widespread death from atomic poisoning. American scientists are now developing a new drug, called AET, which may prevent death or injury from the effects of radiation resulting from an atomic attack. The drug has already been successfully tested on animals.

BILLIONS FOR ADS

Advertising, as we know, is a big business in America. Last year, advertisers spent around 10 billion dollars to tell the consumer about their products. General Motors led the field with an advertising budget of \$162,500,000. Procter and Gamble was second with an expenditure of some \$93,000,000 for that purpose.

HIGHEST CAPITAL

Bolivia has the highest capital city of any country in the world. It is La Paz, which is 11,909 feet above sea level. A second Bolivian city used as a capital—Sucre—is also higher than most other cities of the world. It is 9,301 feet above sea level.

GOOD HARVEST

Harvests for 1957 won't break any records but they will be quite good, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The government agency predicts that this year's crops in America will be topped only by the bumper harvests of 1948 and 1956.



THE MILITARY BURDEN gets heavier and heavier for the world to carry

Will Nations Disarm?

Despite Past Failures, New Attempts Are Being Made to Reduce World's Armed Forces and Weapons

THE last days of the human race is the theme of a recently published novel. Unpleasant as this subject may appear to be, it focuses attention on a very real situation in today's world—the threat of nuclear destruction.

Most of the action (in the novel) takes place in Australia. The year is 1963. More than 4,700 nuclear bombs have been dropped in the Third World War—a conflict that ran its fiery course in 37 days. Many nations were involved, but there were no winners.

All bombs were dropped in lands north of the equator, and no life is believed to exist in North America, Europe, or Asia. Radioactive dust has thoroughly contaminated the upper atmosphere. Day by day, the radioactive clouds drift southward, bringing death with them.

The Australians know there is no way to stop the clouds' deadly drift. They have less than a year to live. Soon there will be no more life on earth.

Commenting on the story, Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri says: "This novel . . . makes an immediate personal problem out of what too many

people have been unable or unwilling to accept as a possibility."

Most world leaders believe that a nuclear war will never be allowed to take place. Nevertheless, recent events touching on weapons and their control have not been encouraging.

The United States, the Soviet Union, and Great Britain are continuing to experiment with more powerful weapons and with more effective ways to deliver them to their targets. The Russians claim they have perfected a long-range missile that can carry a nuclear bomb thousands of miles.

At about the same time that daily newspapers carried these stories, they also reported that another international conference on disarmament had ended unsuccessfully in London after weeks of talks. Now, the disarmament issue is coming up again at the United Nations.

Why hasn't more progress been made in achieving disarmament?

The United States and Russia have not been able to agree on steps to reduce arms. For the past 10 or 12

(Continued on page 2)

Organized Labor Faces a Problem

Numerous Union Leaders See Big Challenge in Recent Corruption Charges

TODAY, September 30, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters is slated to open its big convention in Miami Beach, Florida. This organization is one of America's largest labor unions. With 1,400,000 or more members concentrated in the transportation field, it has great influence on our nation's economic life.

The Teamsters' group (whose name and history trace back to the days of horse-drawn wagons) is perhaps the most powerful of approximately 140 individual unions in the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO). Since the AFL-CIO has about 15,000,000 workers in this country, the Teamsters make up roughly 9 per cent of its U. S. membership.

Accusations. The meeting of the Teamsters is in the news spotlight because of the unfavorable publicity received by their union during recent months. It has been charged, before a congressional committee, that certain high-ranking Teamster officials have let racketeers penetrate the union, and that these officials are themselves involved in corrupt practices.

The congressional group concerned is a special Senate committee headed by John McClellan of Arkansas.

A major target of the McClellan committee has been the Teamsters' outgoing president, Dave Beck, who has announced that he will not seek reelection at the present convention. Last spring, the Senate group studied testimony to the effect that Beck took advantage of his union job in order to enrich himself and his family.

Meanwhile, Beck's financial affairs were being probed by the AFL-CIO. Eventually he was removed from important posts in that organization.

As to the Teamster presidency, an election to choose Beck's successor is slated for this week, unless blocked by last-minute court action. A leading contender for the job has been James Hoffa, although he too is in trouble with the McClellan group and the AFL-CIO.

Various charges have been brought against Hoffa during the congressional hearings. For example, he is accused of making deals with John Dioguardi, who more than once has been convicted of racketeering in the labor-management field, and who awaits trial in connection with the acid blinding of newsman Victor Riesel.

A formal report by AFL-CIO leaders says that both Hoffa and Beck have "used their official union position for personal profit," and have "used union funds for personal purposes."

(Continued on page 6)



THE CHOICE is between benefits that disarmament would make possible, or continued costly spending for weapons

Disarmament

(Continued from page 1)

years, each nation has said it favors disarmament, but the Soviet Union won't accept our proposals, and we won't accept Russia's.

Much of the wrangling has been over 4 issues: inspection, nuclear weapons, foreign military bases, and size of the armed forces.

What is the inspection issue that has caused so much debate?

Inspection is what the United States has emphasized most. Our leaders insist that any arms-reduction program—to be effective—must permit inspectors to go into all countries. In other words, American inspectors would go into Russia to see that the Soviet Union was carrying out its pledge to reduce arms. Likewise, Russian inspectors would come to our country to see that we were living up to our promises.

Two kinds of inspection—ground and air—have been considered. Under ground inspection, officials would travel about, checking to see that rules were obeyed.

For several years, U. S. leaders insisted that inspectors should be able to move about anywhere within a country. The Soviet Union wants to have inspectors stationed only at key points such as railroad stations, sea-ports, and airfields. On ground inspection, we now seem inclined to go along with the Russian proposal, providing that we also have air inspection.

Air inspection—often called the "open skies" plan—was proposed by President Eisenhower at the 1955 Geneva Conference. Under this plan, our planes would be allowed to fly over the Soviet Union, taking pictures and watching for troop movements. Russian planes would be permitted to fly over our country.

At the London talks, Soviet officials

accepted for the first time the idea of air inspection. Unfortunately, though, there is still no agreement on what areas would be opened for inspection. Under various proposals, neither the United States nor Russia will open all its territory at first for the other to send its planes over. In general, each country wants the other to open up more territory for inspection than the latter is willing to do.

What disagreement exists over nuclear weapons?

The key Soviet demand in the recent disarmament talks was that testing of nuclear bombs be stopped.

At London, we agreed to stop the tests for 2 years, providing that the production of atomic explosives for weapons would also be stopped and providing that an effective inspection system would be set up. Russia did not agree to our proposal.

U. S. leaders say: "We can't stop bomb testing until we are certain that Russia has stopped, too. Her emphasis on ending the tests is mainly a propaganda move. She is trying to convince other countries—especially the young, underdeveloped nations of Asia and Africa—that the United States won't stop the tests because it is preparing for war. What she doesn't tell these lands is that she herself will not agree to stopping the tests under an effective inspection system."

A ban on nuclear weapons has also been discussed. The U. S. view is that such a ban must await an agreement on the end of testing.

How have foreign bases figured in the disarmament debate?

Though this aspect of disarmament did not receive much attention at London, it is sure to come up again.

Russia has often demanded that we dismantle all our foreign bases—in Britain, France, West Germany, and other lands friendly to us. Our leaders are convinced that these bases contribute to peace and stability. They help

keep the Soviet Union from trying new aggression.

The Russians have troops stationed in Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and other communist lands. Before we would agree to withdraw our troops from key bases, we would certainly demand that the Soviet Union pull its troops out of eastern European lands, and permit free elections there. Past actions of the Reds in East Germany, Hungary, and elsewhere indicate they have no intention of doing so, even though they have hinted that they might if we withdrew all our troops from Europe and dismantled all our foreign bases.

What about reductions in troop strength?

Under a proposal put forth several years ago, the Soviet Union and the United States would be permitted 2,500,000 troops. Great Britain and France would have 750,000 each.

Today the major powers are in general agreement on these limits, but the issue is not so important as it was a few years ago. As weapons have become more powerful, the stress on massive armies has lessened. The major nations are reducing their troop strength of their own accord.

Did the London disarmament talks accomplish anything?

Some Americans think they didn't. They point out that no agreement was reached, and that the Soviet Union charged at the conclusion of the talks that "the United States and the other western powers do not want the conclusion of a disarmament agreement."

Others feel that progress was made. Harold Stassen, who had charge of U. S. negotiations at London, feels that we are closer to a disarmament agreement with Russia than ever before. So does Secretary of State Dulles. He believes that the agreement we reached with our allies on disarmament is a solid achievement.

Some observers feel that the Soviet

Union broke off the London talks abruptly because she feels she is ahead of us in developing powerful weapons, and can now sit back and wait for us to make concessions. Russian claims that a long-range missile had been perfected came shortly before the arms conference broke up.

Has the United State done everything it could do to bring about disarmament?

Most leaders of the free nations feel we have done all we possibly could. They say that Russia makes sweeping promises for propaganda purposes, but changes her position when it becomes plain she may be called upon to carry out her pledges. We have tried to make honest compromises, they say, but we can't risk the future of civilization just for the sake of reaching an agreement with the Soviet Union.

Others think that while our record in seeking arms reduction is far better than Russia's, there has at times been a harmful lack of agreement among U. S. officials. At least one high military official has publicly opposed reaching a disarmament agreement with Russia. Some Americans feel that this failure to have solid agreement on what steps we should take hampered the London conference.

In view of the long wrangling, should disarmament continue to be a major goal of the United States?

Certain people think it should not. They say, "We shall use our time and money to better effect if we drop the disarmament talks and concentrate on other ways of attaining the nation's security."

"Disarmament does not get to the root of the troubles that cause hard feelings among nations and lead them to arm. Not until these troubles are solved and a feeling of friendliness and trust is created will nations lay down their weapons."

"Therefore, let's devote our efforts to solving the political and economic problems that are behind the cold war—for example, the division of Germany, the rivalry between capitalism and communism, and so forth. If we can make progress along these lines, then disarmament will follow naturally. But these problems must be solved first."

"Actually, modern science has made disarmament an almost impossible goal by itself. For example, the development of the guided missile as the most decisive weapon of all will—according to some experts—make the 'open skies' plan useless. Launching sites required for this rocket are so small that they can easily be concealed in forests or caves."

"Moreover, Russia is today using the disarmament talks mainly as a propaganda device to put us in a bad light with other nations. Let us stop



SOMETHING NEW is always needed when nations start an armaments race—a race that almost always leads to war

MESSNER IN ROCHESTER TIMES UNION

playing the Soviet game, and cease wasting time endlessly talking disarmament."

Others think we must continue in the United Nations and elsewhere to work for an effective system of disarmament. They argue:

"With the future of civilization at stake, we dare not pass up any chance to avoid World War III. Just because we never have achieved a workable system of disarmament doesn't mean that we never shall. If the people who worked so hard in developing the polio vaccine had said, 'It can't be done,' we never could have licked that dread disease. If we show the same persistence as these medical scientists did, we may yet outlaw war."

"Disarmament would not only stop wars, but it would mean in time that billions of dollars could be shifted from arms programs to building schools, highways, hospitals, and recreation areas. It would mean a new Golden Age for all mankind."

"Certainly it will be no easier to agree on a solution of the world's political problems than it will be to work out an arms-limitation plan. Breaking off disarmament talks, moreover, will not help in any way to solve these pressing political problems."

"Finally, if we should give up our disarmament efforts, Russia would tell the world that we had done so because we were preparing for war. We must not let this happen, but must pursue the goal of disarmament with increased vigor, encouraged by the small progress that was made at the conference in London."

What happens next on disarmament?

The issue has already come up for discussion at the United Nations General Assembly. During the next week or so, it will be debated in the Political Committee of the General Assembly. Here new attempts may be made to break the stalemate between the western nations and the Red lands.

—By HOWARD SWEET

Your Vocabulary

In each sentence below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are on page 8, column 4.

1. According to reports from NATO headquarters, the leaders of the 2 countries were *amicable* (ām'i-kū-b'l) toward each other. (a) friendly (b) unfriendly (c) angry (d) spiteful.

2. Malnutrition was a *chronic* (krōn'ik) condition of the people in that barren land. (a) severe (b) new (c) continuing (d) slight.

3. They agreed to a *clandestine* (klān-dēs'tin) meeting. (a) weekly (b) secret (c) formal (d) open.

4. Although known for his *avarice* (āv'ā-ris), the king's action surprised the world. (a) greed (b) anger (c) charity (d) honesty.

5. Many delegates felt the leader was too *arbitrary* (arē'bī-trēr-i). (a) weak (b) neglectful (c) undependable (d) dictatorial.

6. During the hearing, it was clear that the committee did not mean to question his *integrity* (in-tēg'rī-ti). (a) ability (b) interest (c) honesty (d) intelligence.



COMMUNIST BULGARIA, population 7,548,000, is about as large as Tennessee

Ease Ban on Bulgaria

Balkan Land Restless Under Strict Red Rule

A 7-year-old ban on American travel into Bulgaria has been eased by the U. S. State Department. The first permissions since 1950 to go to that country were recently granted to 7 U. S. members of the International Olympics Committee, which meets this month in Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria. Moreover, there are reports that the United States and Bulgaria may soon resume diplomatic relations.

Bulgaria is a small country in the eastern Balkan peninsula, along the Black Sea. As a Soviet satellite, it has been under strict Russian control since World War II. The United States broke off relations in 1950, when the communist government of Bulgaria demanded the expulsion of the U. S. Minister, Donald Heath.

With an area of 42,796 square miles—about the size of Tennessee—Bulgaria has a population of 7,548,000. It has always been a country of small farmers, backward industrially. Three out of 4 persons work on farms. Of its half-dozen cities, Sofia is largest with about 600,000 people.

Most Bulgarians are members of the Greek Orthodox Church. About 10 per cent are Mohammedans. In 1950 to 1952, more than 150,000 Moslems of Turkish background were forced to go to Turkey. Earlier, during World War II, about 45,000 Bulgarian Jews went to Israel to live when their native country became allied with Nazi Germany.

What It's Like

There are 4 distinct geographic regions in Bulgaria.

In the north is a flat, fertile area—the valley of the Danube River. The Danube is the country's largest river and forms most of its northern boundary.

South of the Danube plain are the Balkans, mountains crossing the country from east to west and cutting it about in half.

In southwest Bulgaria are the higher, more rugged Rhodope Mountains, furrowed by river valleys.

The country's fourth region is another fertile plain. Bulgaria's second largest river, the Maritsa, flows through this area.

Bulgaria generally has long, cold winters and warm summers. South-

ern sections have a warmer climate, good for fruits and tobacco. Other leading farm products are wheat, sugar beets, and potatoes.

Bulgaria has been a very backward country industrially. Various minerals are found there, but only coal is of great economic importance. Bulgaria's industry consists largely of processing farm products, such as tobacco, wheat, and sugar.

Communist planners have tried to balance Bulgaria's economy by developing industry. Some success has been achieved along this line. A large iron and steel works has been constructed. New mineral deposits, including oil, have been found, and various new products are being made. Electricity has been brought to a number of homes for the first time.

However, most of the industrial development under the Reds in Bulgaria has been in heavy industry. Consumer goods—the everyday needs of the people—are scarce. There is only 1 car for every 1,500 people, and these for the most part belong to government officials. (There is 1 car for every 3 Americans.) There is only 1 telephone for every 139 Bulgarian people, and 1 radio for every 22.

Nation's Trade

Tobacco is by far the most valuable export of Bulgaria. Prior to World War II, most of her trade was with Germany, but now about one-half is with the Soviet Union and her satellites. Recently, Bulgaria has been expanding her trade, both with communist and democratic nations.

Before the Reds took over Bulgaria, many farmers of that country had their own small plots of land ranging in size from 1 to 6 acres. Following the Russian pattern, the Bulgarian communists have changed their farming system completely, forcing small owners to work on large "cooperative" farms, or on state farms. In July, the Bulgarian government said that 87 per cent of the farmland had been "collectivized."

This change has so far resulted in decreased farm production. There was a serious bread shortage in 1956. Lately incentives to produce more have been offered Bulgarian farmers, but most of them still appear to be unhappy over their conditions.

A year ago, when revolts rocked other Soviet satellites, there was widespread discontent in Bulgaria. The bread shortage, the lack of consumer goods and freedom, the extremely privileged life of Russians in Bulgaria—these and other grievances made the Bulgarian people resentful. Perhaps fearing revolt, the government announced a number of reforms to improve living standards, but warned it would "crush" any rebellion that might take place.

—By ERNEST SEEGER

For Popularity

By Clay Coss

MARTIN GOLD, a University of Michigan sociologist, took part in an investigation to find out what personal qualities made students popular. He and a group of other researchers interviewed a sizable number of youths in school. They called their interesting study "Power in the Classroom."

From their survey, these educators found that students rated friendliness and consideration as two outstanding traits making for popularity. Classmates possessing these qualities are universally well liked, and are generally looked upon as leaders in and out of school.

The results of this survey are not surprising; in fact, they're what any thinking person would have expected them to be. Nevertheless, many of us need to be reminded from time to time of basic, elementary truths to guide us in our day-by-day contacts and relations with others.

Obviously, one must be friendly to be popular. Yet, the temptation to be mean or sullen is great at times. If we are worried over real or imaginary problems, or if someone does something that we don't like, we may be grumpy with our friends and associates. On occasions, the martyr comes out in many of us, and we pout around and spread gloom among our companions. If we feel down in the dumps, we try to make others around us feel the same way.

It is easy to understand, therefore, why the person who can hide his true feelings and be friendly all or most of the time is popular.

Consideration of others is closely allied with friendliness. Too many people today rush around and are so absorbed with their own personal matters that they seldom take time to give attention to those around them. It is little wonder that a youth who considers the feelings of his associates, and who shows genuine interest in their activities and problems, is well liked by those who know him.

In short, to have friends, you must be friendly. An important part of being friendly is being considerate. The two go together.



Clay Coss

Pronunciations

Bangkok—bāng-kōk

Fulgencio Batista—fool-hen'see-ō bā-tēs'tā

Maritsa—mā-rē'tsā

Pibul Songgram—pē'bōon sōng-krām'

Rhodope—rōd'ō-pē

Thailand—tī'lānd

The Story of the Week

Disarmament Chief

Harold Stassen is still hopeful of reaching a disarmament agreement with Russia even though he has already spent some 5 months of relatively fruitless talks with Soviet representatives on this matter (see page 1 story).

Fortunately, Stassen isn't easily discouraged. He has tackled his duties with optimism.

The disarmament chief has been



Harold Stassen



Leslie Munro

in public life for many years, though he is now only 50. Born on a Minnesota farm, he studied law, and at the age of 23 won his first public office—that of county attorney.

In 1938, with his eye on bigger and better jobs, Stassen ran for governor of Minnesota. He won the election and became—at 31—the youngest man ever to hold that office in Minnesota. He was twice re-elected.

During World War II, Stassen resigned his governorship to serve in the U. S. Navy. Later, he became an American delegate to the meeting in San Francisco which set up the United Nations.

The former Minnesota governor tried to win the Republican nomination for President in both 1948 and 1952—but he didn't even come close. Between elections, he served as president of the University of Pennsylvania. Just before becoming disarmament chief in March of 1955, Stassen headed our foreign aid program.

Powder Keg

"The moment you set foot on Cuban soil you can sense trouble in the air. You get the feeling that you are walking on a keg of gunpowder, and that the tropical air of the island country is filled with sparks which are likely to set off an explosion at any moment."

With these words, an American newsman recently described the tense situation in troubled Cuba, where there is constant danger of open warfare against President Fulgencio Batista and his government. In an effort to help prevent uprisings at home, Batista has now clamped heavy restrictions on press activities.

A special meeting of the Inter-American Press Association (IAPA) will soon meet in Washington, D.C., to discuss Cuba's press censorship and to decide what action, if any, to take against Batista. IAPA, which is made up of Western Hemisphere news representatives, seeks to preserve the free exchange of ideas on this side of the globe.

Batista first came to power in the 1930's by force of arms. Later, in 1940, he established his power lawfully by winning a 4-year term as President. After stepping down from the Presidency at the end of his term, he

again seized power in 1952. He won elections for a new term of office 4 years later.

Opponents of Batista accuse him of crushing freedoms in Cuba. On a number of occasions, these Cubans have tried to force him out of office—without any success so far.

Supporters of Batista argue that he is doing his best to establish a full democracy in Cuba. They contend that the revolts and threats of uprisings staged by his opponents only slow down Cuba's development toward greater freedom.

Sir Leslie Munro

New Zealand's Sir Leslie Munro is president of the United Nations General Assembly this year. As such, he presides over Assembly discussions which are expected to continue until next December or longer. Munro will serve as head of the UN group until a new presiding officer is chosen at the next regular General Assembly meeting a year from now.

The New Zealander, who is 56, brings a great deal of experience in UN work to his post. He has been his country's top representative in the world body since 1952, and has served on a number of leading UN groups during the past 5 years.

Munro has achieved success in a number of fields, including law, journalism, and diplomacy. A lawyer by training, he practiced law for a time in New Zealand and also taught the subject in leading universities there. Later, he became a newspaper editor. In 1952, Munro was named New Zealand's ambassador to the United States and that land's leading UN representative. He has held both posts ever since that time.

Movies

Most television viewers are already familiar with the mustachioed comedian, Ernie Kovacs. Now the TV funnyman can be seen on the movie screen in Columbia's "Operation Mad Ball," a riotous comedy in an Army camp setting.

Kovacs plays the part of a go-by-the-book Army captain who is determined to get ahead in his career.

Jack Lemmon plays the part of an Army private who frequently gets into trouble with Kovacs for refusing to

abide by Army rules and regulations. Kathryn Grant takes the feminine lead in the movie as a pretty Army nurse. Mickey Rooney, who comes into the 105-minute film during its last half hour, acts the part of a know-it-all master sergeant.

Play Ball!

The World Series—the big event of the baseball season—will get under way this week.

The annual clash—when the champions of the American League meet the champions of the National League—attracts the attention of sports fans everywhere. The world's championship goes to the team which first wins four games.

This fall's competition will be the 54th World Series. The first was in 1903 and the second in 1905. Since that time there has never been a miss. American League teams have won 34 series, while the National League champions have triumphed 19 times.

The New York Yankees are the outstanding team in World Series history. They have won 17 of the 22 classics in which they have appeared. They beat the Brooklyn Dodgers in last year's World Series.

In the National League the St. Louis Cardinals have the best record. The Cards have won 6 series in 9 attempts.

Uneasy Thailand

For some time now, Thailand has been one of our staunchest friends in Southeast Asia. It is a member of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO)—a defense group to which the United States, Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, Pakistan, and the Philippines belong. In fact, Thailand's capital city of Bangkok is the headquarters of SEATO.

Because of Thailand's importance as a free world outpost in Asia, Uncle Sam is closely watching events in that troubled land. There, after some weeks of unrest, the Thai Army recently took over control of the government. Former Premier Pibul Songgram was ousted from office in the bloodless Army coup.

It remains to be seen whether or not Thailand's new leaders will make any changes in that country's past policies of friendly cooperation with



SEIBEL IN RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH

"HIS ANNUAL JOY RIDE"

the United States. Meanwhile, new elections are to be held in Thailand before the end of this year.

Thailand, once known as Siam, is normally a happy land. The country's people are by nature gay, patient, and kind. They like to dance and sing.

The Southeast Asian country has an area of 198,500 square miles—about three-fourths the size of Texas. It is the home of 20,686,000 people, most of whom earn a livelihood as farmers. Their chief crop is rice, and natural rubber comes next in importance.

Atomic Talks

Representatives from 18 nations are now settling down in the beautiful city of Vienna, Austria, for important talks on peacetime uses of atomic energy. The representatives are members of a special committee which is to work out plans for the operation of the new International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Their talks will begin tomorrow, October 1.

IAEA, a UN agency, was formed earlier this year to spread the benefits of atomic energy throughout the world. Its members will help one another develop their atomic resources by an exchange of information and aid in training nuclear scientists.

In addition, IAEA will serve as a store where atomic materials can be obtained by member countries. Our government has already agreed to give the agency a large amount of nuclear materials. Other nations will also contribute to the supply. The Soviet Union is a member of this group.

Not UN Members

There are now 82 member countries in the United Nations. The latest nation to be admitted to the global body is Malaya, a Southeast Asian land that gained its independence from British rule last month.

A number of lands are still knocking on the doors of the UN but haven't yet been admitted to the global body. A few other countries have thus far decided to remain outside of the world organization.

Switzerland is one of the nations in the latter group. The Swiss feel that UN membership might interfere with their traditional policy of remaining neutral in global conflicts.

In addition to Switzerland, the tiny European lands of San Marino, Liechtenstein, and Andorra are not UN members. West and East Germany are also outsiders. In Asia, North



COLUMBIA PICTURES CORP.

JACK LEMMON stars in "Operation Mad Ball," a movie about military life

and South Korea, North and South Viet Nam, Bhutan, Tibet, and Outer Mongolia have not yet been admitted to membership in the global body. East Germany, North Korea, North Viet Nam, Tibet, and Outer Mongolia are communist satellites.

Top Military Men

Just across the Potomac River from Washington, D.C., is the sprawling Pentagon Building where the nation's top military officers meet regularly to plan our long-range defense programs. Known as the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), they include a chairman and the uniformed heads of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force.

General Nathan Twining is JCS chairman—a post he took over last August after 4 years' service as Air Force Chief of Staff. General Twining, who will be 60 next week, was on active air duty in the Pacific and in Europe during World War II.

Though trained as an infantryman, Twining became a pilot soon after graduating from West Point. He was then transferred from the infantry to the Air Service—forerunner of our Air Force.

General Maxwell Taylor, 58, is Army Chief of Staff. First appointed to that post in 1955, he was named for another 2 years of service earlier this year. General Taylor made a name for himself as an outstanding paratrooper during World War II. He also fought in Korea after the Reds invaded South Korea in 1950.

Though trained as a fighting man, General Taylor, a West Pointer, has also served on special Army missions in Japan, Latin America, and elsewhere. He speaks some 6 or more foreign tongues.

Admiral Arleigh Burke, who will be 56 next month, is Chief of Naval Operations (CNO)—a post he has held since 1955. He started his second 2-year term as CNO last August.

A U. S. Naval Academy graduate, Burke won high praise for his daring and successful attacks on Japanese shipping during World War II. In addition to his sea duties, he has held a number of Navy planning jobs during his 34 years in the service.

General Thomas White, 56, is the Air Force Chief of Staff. He took over that post last month after 4 years'



JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, top leaders of our defense forces (from left): General Thomas White of the Air Force; General Maxwell Taylor of the Army; General Nathan Twining of the Air Force, new Chairman of the Joint Chiefs; Admiral Arleigh Burke of the Navy; and General Randolph Pate of the Marine Corps, who sits with the Joint Chiefs as an equal when matters directly concerning the Marines—a branch of the Navy—are to be considered.

service as top assistant to General Twining when the latter was Air Force Chief of Staff. During World War II, White commanded air units in the Pacific.

Like General Taylor, General White speaks a number of foreign tongues. The Air Force chief has served on special missions in Moscow, Peiping, and a number of other world capitals.

General Randolph Pate, 59, Commandant of the Marine Corps, is not a regular JCS member. However, as stated in the caption above, he attends meetings of the military group when matters directly concerning the Marine Corps are considered. A graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, General Pate has been Marine Corps head since 1955.

Pay-as-You-See TV

You may soon be able to see television programs of your choice under a pay-as-you-see TV plan. The Federal Communications Commission—the government agency that supervises radio and TV activities—has decided to go ahead with a 3-year trial

period of subscription television beginning in March 1958.

A number of stations in various parts of the country have been experimenting with pay-as-you-see TV for some time now. Under this arrangement, fees paid by the viewers, instead of revenues from advertisers, finance the programs.

In a coming issue of this paper, we shall discuss the controversy over pay-as-you-see TV.

Leaving Japan

In Tokyo and in other Japanese cities, thousands of American GI's are packing their gear as they prepare to leave for home or for military posts elsewhere on the globe. Our ground forces—not including Air Force or Naval units—are now withdrawing from Japan in accordance with an agreement we signed with that country last summer. Our withdrawal plan is to be completed by the end of this year.

The Japanese are pleased over the departure of foreign troops from their soil. But they are also worried over how this event will affect their lives.

For one thing, an estimated 200,000 Japanese will lose their jobs when we close our Army bases in the Far Eastern land. Also, a reduction in our forces in Japan will put a greater defense burden on that country.

However, we shall continue to work closely with Japan on defense and other matters.

Meany and Reuther

Top AFL-CIO leaders George Meany and Walter Reuther are determined to stamp out corruption wherever it may exist in the labor movement (see page 1 story). Meany is president of the giant AFL-CIO, and Reuther is the labor organization's vice president.

Meany, 62, is an old hand at dealing with labor problems. Born in the Bronx, New York, he started out as a plumber's helper at the age of 16. He immediately became active in labor affairs.

In time, Meany became more interested in becoming a union official than in continuing his trade as a plumber. He then rose rapidly as a labor leader.

In 1939, he was named to the second-ranking post in the American Federation of Labor—secretary-treasurer.

Thirteen years later, Meany was made head of AFL. When that organization combined forces with the Congress of Industrial Organizations in December 1955, Meany became president of the new group.

Reuther, 50, is the son of a labor union organizer. He went to work in the auto industry at an early age, but was fired for union activities. After taking high school courses in his spare time, he attended Wayne University where he specialized in labor and industrial problems.

In 1946, the dynamic labor leader became chief of the United Auto Workers (UAW), then a CIO member. Six years later, he was made head of the CIO. Reuther became vice president of the combined AFL-CIO. He also continues as UAW chief.

Next Week's Articles

Unless unforeseen developments arise, the main articles next week will deal with (1) the Supreme Court, and (2) India.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

"All right, Miss Jones," said the prospective employer, "suppose we just check your qualifications by dictating a sample letter. Er, let's see... 'Hinderbergschoen and Poerterkroener, 812 Sprachenberger Blvd., Hootchikittanny, Germany. Gentlemen: In reply to...' " "Oh, so you want to ask a question already, Miss Jones?"

Yes! How do you spell 'gentlemen'?"



LAMB IN THIS WEEK

A famous psychologist had bought a farm "just for fun." Every time he threw grain into his plowed furrows, an army of black crows would swoop down and gobble up his grain. Finally, swallowing his pride, the psychologist appealed to a neighbor-farmer.

The farmer stepped into the field and went through all the motions of planting—without using any seed. The crows swooped down, protested briefly, and flew away. The farmer repeated this process for several days, and finally not a crow bothered to come to this field.

When the psychologist tried to thank his neighbor for the help, the farmer just grunted. "Just plain ordinary psychology," he said. "Ever hear of it?"

★

Mrs. Newlywed was determined that the grocer should not take advantage of her inexperience.

"Don't you think these eggs are rather small?" she asked critically.

"Indeed I do," agreed the grocer. "But that's the kind the farmer sends me."

"Yes," said the shopper, "that's the trouble. Farmers are so anxious to get their eggs sold that they take them out of the nests too soon."

AMERICAN OBSERVER

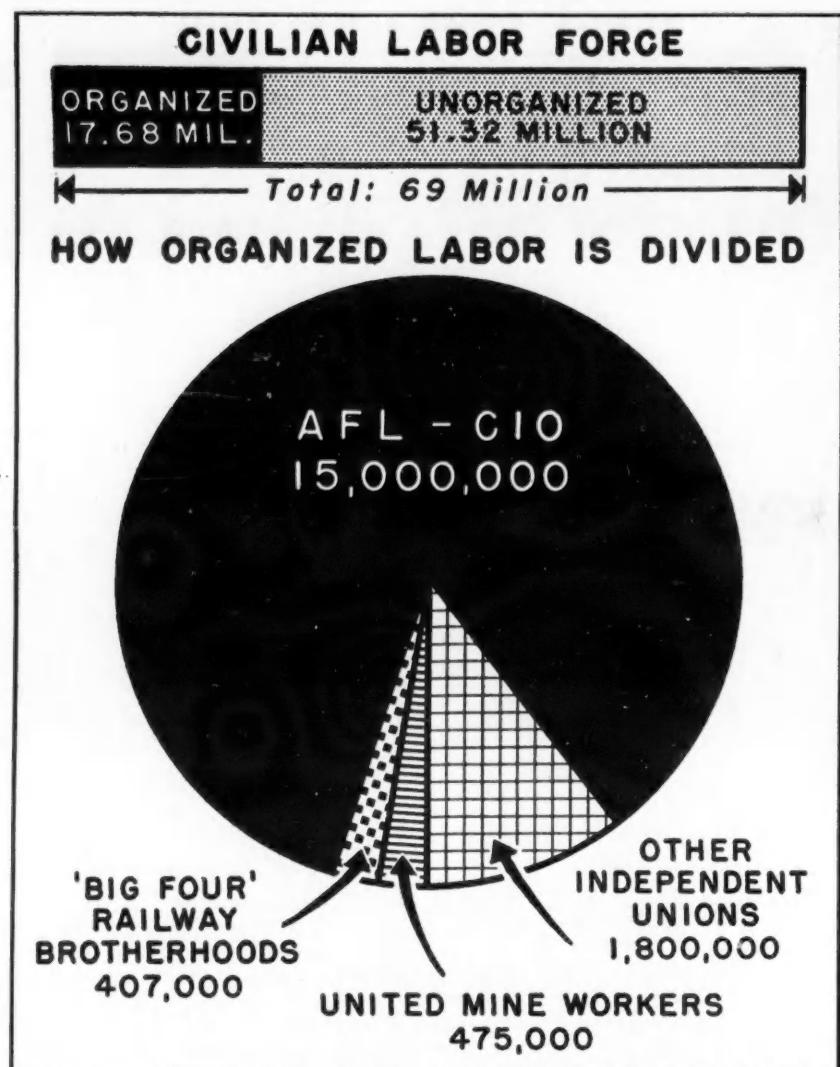
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Racket Problem Examined

(Continued from page 1)

Also, the report accuses Hoffa of promoting "the interests of notorious labor racketeers."

Hoffa has declared that he will seek to clean up any corruption found in the Teamsters' union, if he is elected president of that organization. But, according to his opponents, Hoffa himself is so deeply involved in corrupt union practices that he cannot possibly be counted upon to wipe them out.

AFL-CIO expulsion? Teamsters face the danger that their union may be expelled from the AFL-CIO if it does not act quickly to rid itself of alleged racketeer influence. President George Meany and other leaders of the AFL-CIO have expressed themselves very strongly on the need for war against "labor racketeers." On the other hand, top-ranking Teamster officials deny that their union is "dominated . . . by any corrupt influence."

Expulsion from the AFL-CIO would be a hard blow against the Teamsters. Large numbers of their officials, for instance, would lose the influential jobs which they now hold in state and local AFL-CIO committees. The AFL-CIO will suffer too, if forced to expel a group which accounts for about 9 per cent of its dues-paying members.

The Teamsters' union is not the only labor group accused of harboring racketeers, or of permitting corruption in high union offices. Also under fire—in one way or another—are the Distillery Workers, the Laundry Workers, the Allied Industrial Workers, and the Bakery Workers. Moreover, the International Longshoremen's Association was expelled from the AFL for alleged racketeering several years ago (prior to the 1955 merger of the AFL and the CIO). Leaders in all these groups

claim that they are unjustly accused.

A minority. Regardless of what may be said about some specific organizations, it is generally agreed that the racket-ridden unions in this country are greatly outnumbered by those with clean leadership.

"Corruption on the part of a few," says President Eisenhower, "should not obscure the fact that the vast majority . . . connected with organized labor are decent and honest Americans, and that responsible labor leadership is moving speedily toward protecting [union] members from . . . abuses."

An argument put forth by union spokesmen is this: "Too much emphasis is being placed on a handful of corrupt labor leaders, and not enough has been said about the dishonest employers who bribe union officials and make deals with racketeers. If all businessmen were honest, racketeering in the labor field would become difficult or impossible."

Though "union racketeers" and corrupt businessmen make up only a small minority in the world of labor and industry, there is no doubt that this minority poses a serious problem.

Racketeers' methods. Concerning racketeers in the labor-management field, this question arises: Just how do these men operate?

One of their common devices is the so-called "paper local." This is a local "union" that has no actual members—one that exists only on paper. By working through a dishonest official in some national union, the racketeer obtains a charter which recognizes his fake "local" as part of the national organization.

Having done this, he is ready to

approach one or more business firms. He goes to an employer and says: "If you enroll your workers in my union, and make sure that their dues are paid regularly, I'll see to it that the union doesn't bother you with demands for wage increases, better working conditions, or shorter hours."

If the employer is unscrupulous, he probably will welcome such an arrangement, and will draw up a labor contract with the racketeer's "union." If he is honest, and tries to resist, he may be threatened with violence.

If a deal is made, its chief victims are the employees. They are enrolled in a "union" that does them no good—one which is set up in such a way that they have no voice in its operation. They are saddled with a labor-management contract which keeps them from seeking better wages or working conditions. "Union dues," in many cases deducted from their pay, simply go to enrich the racketeer.

Workers who object to this setup are likely to be expelled from the "union." Then, under the contract, they can no longer keep their jobs.

There are many variations on the "paper local" racket, all with the goal of enriching criminals at the expense of workers and the general public.

Welfare funds are sometimes a target for racketeers and dishonest union officials. These are the funds that have been created jointly by labor and management to provide pensions and other benefits for workers. In most cases they are managed chiefly by the employers. In a number of others, they are controlled by the unions. In still others, they are handled jointly.

Observers agree that most of these funds are well managed—so that workers will receive maximum benefits in the form of retirement pensions, hospitalization, and so on. But there is evidence that certain of the funds have fallen into racketeers' hands. Where this has occurred, the racketeers find countless ways to drain off money for their own use.

Unions' regular treasuries, along with the welfare funds, are sometimes looted. The McClellan committee has investigated charges that certain labor officials have "borrowed" large sums from their unions without the knowledge of the rank-and-file members.

Safeguards. Many labor groups have developed practically foolproof systems for checking the books and protecting the funds of local and national union organizations. The International Association of Machinists

is among the groups that have built up an excellent reputation in this respect.

The United Automobile Workers (UAW), one of the nation's largest unions, recently established a "watch-dog" committee composed of prominent citizens outside the labor movement. This group is to keep tab on UAW finances, and to be on the lookout for any evidence of wrongdoing.

AFL-CIO officials have issued detailed recommendations on labor ethics and union finances. While the AFL-CIO has no direct control over the affairs of its 140 member unions, it can expel those which tolerate racketeering or other serious abuses.

Members' influence. In racket-ridden unions, a common complaint is that the average member has no voice in how the organization is run. One worker says that his local union held only one election in the last 10 years, and that the final tally of votes in this balloting was never announced. In some cases, the local groups don't even hold meetings.

Labor leaders say that such practices are not widespread, and that the great majority of unions are run democratically. Most local groups elect officers each year—by secret ballot in many cases. Moreover, members often vote on important questions of local union policy.

From time to time, national union organizations hold big conventions that are attended by delegates from the local groups. Such conventions usually select the national union officers. The extent to which rank-and-file members can influence these conventions depends largely on how much voice they have in their local organizations.

Why don't workers *always* keep control of their unions? There are various reasons. Sometimes racketeers rule a labor organization through force and the threat of violence. In certain cases, too, the workers fail to take enough interest in union affairs, and thus they give dishonest groups a chance to dominate.

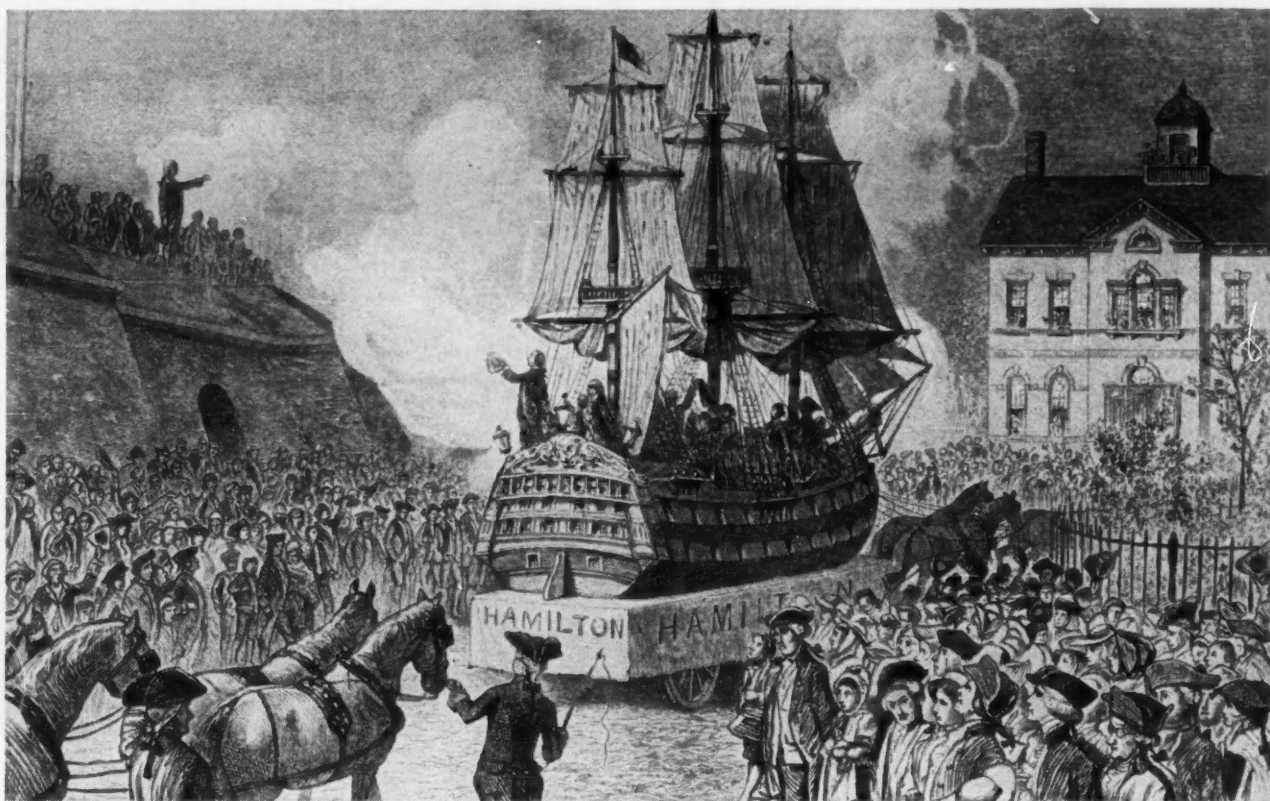
Government action? Evidence of corruption in certain unions has led many people to demand a wide variety of new federal or state laws that would regulate or restrict union activities. Those who favor measures along such lines argue as follows:

"Labor unions, representing approximately a fourth of all the workers in America, exert tremendous influence upon this nation's economy. There-

(Concluded on page 7, column 4)



GEORGE MEANY (left) is president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO). Walter Reuther, AFL-CIO vice president, is also head of the United Automobile Workers.



SHIP FLOAT, the Hamilton, leading a parade in New York City to celebrate ratification of the Constitution in 1788

Historical Background - - - Our Constitution

Third of a Series on the Nation's Basic Law

WILLIAM Gladstone, Prime Minister of Great Britain in the late 1800's, once called the U. S. Constitution "the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man."

Looking back over the 170 years since the Constitution was signed, we may conclude that Gladstone's praise was well justified.

In 1787, we were largely an agricultural land with fewer than 4,000,000 people. We are today a powerful industrial nation with 172,000,000 persons. The Constitution has proved itself broad enough to meet greatly changing needs during our years of growth. The document has had only 22 Amendments. Ten make up the *Bill of Rights*, which became effective in 1791 and was planned while the Constitution was being written. Five others were adopted before 1900, and only 7 since 1900.

Supreme Court interpretations of the Constitution have been disputed often, it is true. Dispute over states' rights led to war between North and South. Bitter arguments continue today, but the Constitution still stands as the basic law for our government.

The Preamble of this basic document clearly states its 6 broad aims: "to form a more perfect Union"—one better than that under the weak Articles of Confederation; to "establish equal Justice"—equal, fair treatment of citizens in the courts; to guarantee "domestic Tranquility"—peace within the country; and . . .

to "provide for the common Defence"—with armed forces to resist attack by an enemy nation; to "promote the general Welfare"—the well-being and prosperity of the country as a whole; and to "secure the Blessings of Liberty"—a free nation of free citizens.

Article I gives to Congress "all legislative powers herein granted"—that is, those listed in the Constitution. This means that *only Congress* as the *only* national legislature can make laws for the United States as a whole.

(State legislatures may make laws for state governments, so long as they do not violate the Constitution.)

Members of the House of Representatives must be at least 25 years old, U. S. citizens for 7 years, and residents of the state they represent. Senators must be at least 30, U. S. citizens for 9 years, and residents of the state they represent.

Representatives to the House are elected for 2-year terms *by citizens qualified to vote under rules fixed by state governments*.

The rules at first limited the vote mainly to white men who owned property or paid a tax. Some states still collect a special poll tax from a citizen and some require that he be able to read and write before he can vote.

In most states, however, citizens now may vote in House and other elections if they are at least 21 years old (18 in Georgia and Kentucky) and have met residence requirements.

The 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments—adopted between 1865 and 1870—ended slavery, made Negroes free citizens, and opened a way for male Negroes to vote. All women citizens gained the right to the ballot under the 19th Amendment, adopted in 1920, although several states allowed them to vote before that date.

Under the Constitution, the 2 senators for each state were at first chosen by state legislatures. The 17th Amendment, adopted in 1913, ordered that the people vote directly for senators, who serve 6-year terms. One-third of their number, 32 of the total of 96, are elected every 2 years.

The 2 houses of Congress together share major general powers. They can declare war. They can, among other things, fix and collect taxes, borrow money, regulate trade among the states and with foreign nations, and establish armed forces—all powers that were difficult or impossible to carry out under the Articles of Confederation. Most important, the Constitution says that Congress may "make all laws which shall be neces-

sary" to carry on the U. S. government.

One main power is divided between House and Senate. *Only the House* can vote to charge (impeach) the President, Vice President, and other officials of the United States with treason, bribery, or other major crimes. Only the Senate can convict an official, and remove him from office.

If a President is placed on trial, the Chief Justice of the United States presides. This has happened only once, in 1868, when President Andrew Johnson was charged (impeached) with violating a law (no longer in effect) which forbade the President to remove certain officials without Senate approval. Johnson was acquitted by a margin of 1 vote.

In a second special provision, the Constitution gives the House the sole right to introduce bills to raise money by taxes or other means. The Senate, though, can propose amendments to money bills, and both houses must agree on such measures—as on all others—before they can become law.

Although Congress has great powers, these can be checked by the President. He may veto—say no—to a bill he dislikes. Congress can still make the bill into law, but only if two-thirds of both House and Senate members vote to set aside the veto.

Article II of the Constitution gives broad powers to the President in addition to the right to veto bills. As our Chief Executive, he directs enforcement of federal laws through numerous government agencies. He is Commander-in-Chief of our armed forces.

The President advises Congress on legislation he feels is needed. He can call Congress into session in an emergency.

While the President may use the veto to put a check on hasty legislation by Congress, he himself faces certain checks. He may name Supreme Court Justices, his Cabinet officers, U. S. ambassadors to foreign nations, and certain other officials *only with approval by the Senate*. Like-

wise, he must have Senate approval of treaties made with other lands.

The President must be at least 35 years old, a native-born citizen, and a resident of the United States for at least 14 years. So must the Vice President, who presides over the Senate and becomes Chief Executive if the President dies.

The President and Vice President are elected for 4-year terms. One President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, was elected for 4 terms, but died in 1945 at the beginning of the 4th. He was the only man to serve more than 2 terms. Under the 22nd Amendment, adopted in 1951, a President is limited to 2 terms.

Certain delegates to the Constitutional convention were afraid of letting the people choose the President and Vice President directly. They believed a small group of educated men should do the choosing.

So the Constitution set up an *indirect* election system. Under this system, somewhat changed by the 12th Amendment in 1804, each state has as many electors as it has senators and representatives in Congress. The people vote for the electors, who actually cast the ballots for President and Vice President.

At first, state legislatures generally chose the electors. The people voted, but the final choice was up to the electors. Today, the political parties name the electors. Those for each party are pledged to vote for the Presidential and Vice Presidential nominees of the party they represent.

This practice has become really an unwritten part of the Constitution. The people are thus able to enforce their wishes by choosing electors supporting the Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates they favor.

—By TOM HAWKINS

Labor Unions

(Concluded from page 6)

fore, federal and state governments should more carefully supervise the unions—so as to safeguard workers, employers, and the public against any union leaders who may seek to misuse their powers."

In general, union officials oppose the passage of new laws to regulate their organizations. They say:

"The U. S. labor movement is already working hard to clean its own house. We must get rid of the idea that government control is the answer to every problem. In its zeal to clean up racket-ridden unions, our nation must not adopt measures that would hamper the constructive work of honest unions."

Many labor leaders do agree that there are certain governmental steps which might be helpful. The AFL-CIO, for instance, endorses a proposed federal law to require detailed public reports on the handling of all welfare funds.

In conclusion. Responsible union leaders are making a big effort to eliminate whatever corruption is found within the labor movement. They hope to convince the general public that American labor can and will "clean its own house."

On the other hand, there are many people who think the present situation calls for strict new laws to control the unions. It remains to be seen which side will win out in the long run.

—By TOM MYER

Career for Tomorrow - - In Police Work

WE come into contact with the policeman almost every day. We see him direct traffic at a busy intersection, patrol the highway, or walk along his regular beat in the city.

These are not the only activities of police workers. If you decide on this field, you may be assigned to the job of investigating auto accidents. You may do crime prevention work by joining a suspected gang of criminals as an undercover agent. You may be a plain-clothes detective assigned to track down a pickpocket who has been victimizing citizens in your community.

Perhaps, radio communications is your special interest. If so, you may become a police radio operator. If you have a scientific bent, you may become an expert worker in a police crime laboratory.

Many other jobs are performed by policemen—and policewomen, too. In general, male officers are assigned to patrol work or the detective bureau.

Those who do patrol work go over their beat on foot or in a car to check into law violations and any other trouble that might arise. In addition, they assist people who need help in any way.

Policemen who serve in the detective bureau are usually divided into squads of specialized personnel. These include the *homicide squad*, which investigates murders; the *auto squad*, which checks into auto theft; and the *narcotics squad*, which looks into violations of laws governing the sale and use of certain drugs.

Female officers usually work with women and children who get into trouble. They also handle problems, such as desertion, cruelty, and neglect, that arise in connection with families and children.

Qualifications. Good judgment, steady nerves, and physical endurance are important requirements for this field. The right combination of cour-



A POLICEMAN and young friend

tesy and firmness is also a vital asset.

Training. Most police departments have special training programs for new recruits. Both men and women are taught something about criminal law and local ordinances, how to use firearms, and the principles of first aid. In addition, policewomen are given instruction in dealing with the particular problems that they are to handle.

Applicants are generally accepted as

police trainees on the basis of fitness for the work, and the results of competitive tests.

Job opportunities. Many communities throughout the nation are short of law enforcement personnel. Hence, there are good job opportunities in this field.

Earnings. Your income will depend upon the locality in which you work, the type of duties you have, and the length of time you have spent on the job. In some communities a patrolman may earn as little as \$3,000 a year, while in larger cities beginning officers usually earn around \$4,200 annually.

The top pay of experienced patrolmen seldom goes above \$5,500 a year. But earnings increase as one advances to a higher rank, such as police lieutenant, captain, inspector, or chief of police. Women earn the same, rank for rank, as men do.

Advantages and disadvantages. The field offers good opportunities for public service, jobs are plentiful, and many communities have pension funds and other benefits, in addition to salary, for their police employees. Also, a prolonged education is not required, though college-trained persons in this field, as in others, often have better chances for advancement.

One disadvantage is the relatively low pay in certain areas for such a responsible job. Occasionally, the work is dangerous.

Further information. Get in touch with your nearby police department.

—By ANTON BERLE

News Quiz

Racketeering

1. Briefly describe the charges that have been made concerning the Teamsters' union and some of its top officials.
2. What does the Teamsters group say about the accusations?
3. In commenting on recent charges of corruption, what does President Eisenhower say about the reputation of organized labor as a whole?
4. Certain union leaders argue that employers are not receiving enough publicity in connection with "labor racketeering." Explain.
5. What is a "paper local"? Describe how it is used by racketeers.
6. Give examples of the steps that have been taken by certain labor groups in the fight against racketeering and corruption.
7. Tell of differences that exist, with respect to democratic operation, among the various unions.
8. Give arguments for and against the enactment of strict new laws aimed at stopping labor-management corruption.

Discussion

1. As regards corruption and racketeering, do you or do you not agree that the unions are receiving too much publicity in comparison with the amount received by employers? Explain.
2. Do you believe that corruption in the field of labor and industry can best be attacked through new legislation, or should it be handled chiefly by other means? Give reasons for your answer.

Disarmament Problem

1. What disarmament developments have taken place in the last few months?
2. How do the United States and Russia disagree on the inspection issue?
3. Describe the positions of the 2 powers on testing nuclear weapons.
4. How do foreign bases and troop strength figure in the debate?
5. What opposing views are put forth concerning the value of the London talks?
6. Give some opinions that are advanced on the question of whether the United States has done all it could to bring about disarmament.
7. Why do some people think we should no longer seek disarmament?
8. What views are put forth by those who think we must continue to work for an effective disarmament system?

Discussion

1. Do you or do you not think that an effective disarmament program must provide for unlimited inspection powers? Explain.
2. Do you favor continuing the disarmament talks, or do you believe we should devote our major efforts to other goals? Give reasons for your answer.

Miscellaneous

1. Who is Harold Stassen, and why has he recently been in the news?
2. What new post has Australia's Sir Leslie Munro just taken over?
3. What do critics of Cuba's Fulgencio Batista say? How do his supporters answer these criticisms?
4. Why is Uncle Sam concerned over recent events in Thailand?
5. What is the purpose of the new International Atomic Energy Agency?
6. Briefly describe the duties of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and name the members of this group.

References

- "Labor's Ethics," *Fortune*, July.
 "Why There Is Hope for Disarmament," by Neal Stanford, *Foreign Policy Bulletin*, July 1.
 "Disarmament: A Dissenting View," by Walter Millis, *New York Times Magazine*, July 28.

Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (a) friendly; 2. (c) continuing; 3. (b) secret; 4. (a) greed; 5. (d) dictatorial; 6. (c) honesty.

DIGEST OF OPINION

"Lift for Free World," by columnist Roscoe Drummond in *New York Herald Tribune*.

The world has reason to draw a sigh of relief as the result of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's victory in West Germany's elections. It is a tremendous personal triumph for the venerable Adenauer. It is also a victory which adds strength to the western alliance of free nations.

This is a victory which puts the Kremlin in great pain, for it gives Chancellor Adenauer a decisive mandate to keep the West German republic allied with the West. Also, it assures continuance of a free-enterprise (rather than socialist) economic system in the most powerful democracy of the European continent.

"Our Diplomats Need Longer Periods at Overseas Posts," editorial in *The Saturday Evening Post*.

A few months ago, an American diplomat was recalled from the Philippines to take a new post in South America. But when he returned to Washington, he was fed up. He resigned. This ended a specialist's career with the State Department. It also ended a series of stays abroad, every one of them too short to give this young diplomat a full grasp of the problems with which he was supposed to deal.

To a less spectacular degree, the same thing is happening to hundreds of our Foreign Service officers stationed abroad. Only too often, once a man has settled down to do a solid job, he is told to pull up stakes and start

all over again somewhere else. This reduces the efficiency of our diplomats.

Probably a diplomat should not stay more than 4 years in one spot, for he might get too deeply involved in a single foreign country and cease to be really an American representative. But he could safely extend his tour of duty beyond what it usually is at present.

"Reds Are Winning Free Elections," by Keyes Beech for *Chicago Daily News Service*.

The most startling political fact in Asia today is that the communists are winning free elections.

From America's billion-dollar defense post on the Pacific island of Okinawa to Indonesia, 2,500 miles to the south—and from Okinawa to teeming India, 2,500 miles to the west—the communists are making hay with ballots instead of bullets.

The Reds have practically disproved the idea that—given freedom of choice—people will choose democracy in preference to communism. To the backward, illiterate masses of Asia, democracy is a vague idea while communism

is a promise, not a dangerous threat.

In Naha, capital of Okinawa, a pro-communist mayor has won an election held for the purpose of throwing him out of office. In Indonesia, in recent weeks, the communists have practically captured local political control of Java, which contains 55,000,000 of the country's 82,000,000 people.

In India, most political experts thought the communists were finished, especially after the surge of indignation that followed Russian brutality in Hungary. But, for the first time in history, Reds have won control of an entire Indian state, the southern state of Kerala.

(Suggested class discussion: What should be done to stop the Red trend in Asia?)

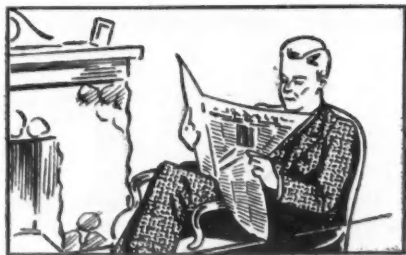
"Death by Drowsiness," editorial in *The Dallas Morning News*.

A nationally known highway engineer, Matthew Sielski of Chicago, took a 1,600-mile trip and came up with this conclusion as to why 40,000 people are killed every year on the highways:

"Drowsiness, not fatigue, is the real villain of the highway. Weariness that comes from hours of monotonous driving, rather than muscular exhaustion, gets motorists in trouble.

"Motorists should take breaks by stopping after the first 3 hours of travel and every 100 miles thereafter, and by traveling no more than 450 miles a day."

More research on driver behavior is needed. Bad cars, roads, and weather cause less than 3 of 10 accidents. Bad behavior causes the rest.



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON